

Store Hours: 8:30 to 6 P. M.  
Except Saturdays.

## Stunning Autumn Suits for Women, \$29.50.

The woman who pays around \$30 for a tailored suit will be specially interested in these new suits at \$29.50.

The jacket has the high roll collar, faced underneath with bright colored velvet, and the sleeves have the new flare cuffs. The skirt has a cleverly placed back pleat and in deference to the suffrage movement, there is an inserted pocket on each hip, novel in arrangement.

The material is fine wool poplin in navy, black, brown and green.

Other new arrivals include trim models in wool poplin suits at \$18.50 and still others at \$25.00.

Chiffon Taffeta petticoats, with flounce of six narrow accordion pleated ruffles, in all the new suit shades, \$5.99.

One of our new arrivals for fall in shoes is style 1195. Patent cold laced shoe at \$5.00. Black cloth top and diamond tip toes and Cuban Louis heel. Style 1232 in dull calf at the same price.

# MEIGS & CO.

INCORPORATED  
OUTFITTERS TO MEN WOMEN & CHILDREN  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

## MISS SPOONER IN "ONE DAY" SCORES ANOTHER SUCCESS

"One Day," Cecil Spooner latest offering, opening last night, was easily one of the biggest attractions which has played at the Lyric theatre in some months. The play is entirely different from anything which the popular little star has yet presented in this city. It is an intense love story with no comedy. The four acts are beautifully staged, the second having the unusual setting of the decks of the S. S. Mauretania.

Miss Spooner had the dramatic part of "Opal Ledoux" in which the audience applauded her long and often. The play is a story of a girl who is played by the Lyric theatre in some months. The play is entirely different from anything which the popular little star has yet presented in this city. It is an intense love story with no comedy. The four acts are beautifully staged, the second having the unusual setting of the decks of the S. S. Mauretania.

## Gompers Exhorts Teachers To Form An Organization

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is urging the teachers of the United States to throw off the false sentiment that causes them to receive more honor than wages, and organize for betterment of their conditions. He has issued the following statement:

"Teachers throughout the country are reaching the conviction that they must help themselves if they wish better things. Teachers have been prevented from adopting practical methods because of false standards and so-called sentimental motives. They have been told teachers receive higher pay than mere wages. They have tried to keep the atmosphere and traditions of a 'profession' lest they lose caste with influential citizens."

"Teachers must organize. The school system belongs to the people and must be adapted to their needs. If the teachers organize to occupy the place in that system that is theirs by right of service, they will insure to the spirit and practice of democracy."

"The teacher must be in touch with the life of the whole nation. Into the schools come children from all manner of homes."

## HIBERNIAN CARNIVAL

The big military and civic carnival given by Co. F. Hibernian Rifles, at Eagles' hall commencing Thursday evening with a big military and civic parade, and continuing for four evenings promises to be one of the best amusement events in the city at this time. The entire membership of the company is acting as a committee assisted by members of the two ladies' auxiliaries and members of the Hibernians, and nothing is being omitted which will contribute to a good time for the patrons. There will be an excellent entertainment each evening, introducing such popular entertainers as Miss Katherine Lombard, David Sullivan, Jack McDonough, Miss Tessie McGuire, John Galvin and Patrick Lynch. They will be dancing each evening with music by Bracken and Quigley's orchestra, and the committee has prepared some surprises. Ladies' Auxiliary No. 54 will have charge of a very handsomely decorated booth for the sale of various articles, and refreshments will be served. A good time is assured all who attend.

## LAST DANCE AT BEACH

The last dance of the season will be held at the Fairfield Beach pavilion tomorrow evening. This dance will bring to a close what has proven the most popular of seashore affairs. Charles Collins, who has given these dances, reports a very successful season and plans to make the last night a memorable one for all who attend. Prof. Mohr's orchestra will be in charge of the music, insuring the best to be had in that line.—Adv.

FARMER WOLF: ACT, ONE CENT A WORD.

## TURKISH SOLDIER TERROR STRICKEN AT AERIAL SCOUTS

Reflection of Primeval Man's  
Fear of Monster Winged  
Creatures.

Constantinople, Sept. 14.—Although the Turkish soldier is hardened to artillery, machine gun and rifle fire, he is still so terrorized by the aeroplane that the mere sight of one sends him to cover.

The fear of the flying machine is due of course to the effect of the bombs and darts that are thrown by the aviators, but there are psychologists among the Turkish officers who maintain that the fear of the man-bird largely arises from the fact that men still carry the "bloody memory," as evolutionists call it, of the days when human beings were the prey of huge winged creatures.

But the aeroplane bomb has qualities of its own to make it a fearful thing. Unlike the artillery projectile, it has no no trajectory curve, against which cover can easily be obtained. In addition, although the bomb is fired from either the aeroplane or the steel darts is small, it is in the form of a complete circle while the scatter area of the artillery projectile is almost straight forward of the explosion. For this reason, an infantry position that is well protected against the artillery and small arms fire is still open to attack from above.

Another factor that makes the aeroplane bomb feared is that it contains high explosives of a sort that cannot be employed in artillery ammunition, owing to their great susceptibility to shock.

Most of the British and French aeroplane shells dropped on the Gallipoli Peninsula contain nitroglycerine, a mixture of nitro-glycerine and cellulose, the two making an explosive that is 98 per cent pure, which in other words, is all converted into heat with the exception of about 2 per cent.

The shattering effect of this explosive upon the steel shell of the bomb is terrific. At its best the ordinary artillery shell flies into but a small number of fragments, but the aeroplane bomb is shattered completely. Its fragments usually show edges that are as sharp as that of a razor, and wounds caused by them are deep lacerations.

The aeroplane bomb "splinter" has a shattering effect upon small bones, but hitting a large bone it will firmly imbed itself. The artillery projectile fragment hardly ever does this. The wounds caused by it are as a rule fatal or easily cured, while those caused by the aeroplane bomb are what surgeons term, "vicious." While the artillery "splinter," owing to an absence of great velocity at mean distances, makes a direct course in making a wound, the aerial bomb fragment, because of its smallness, shape, sharp edges and greater velocity, literally plows a zigzag route through the human body. Where it does not hit the bone, it makes the location of the fragment possible, the mortality from the effects of aeroplane bomb wounds would be appalling great.

## Rheumatism A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It.

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by rheumatism. I suffered from it for three years. I tried every remedy I could find, but after doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatism to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair. Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, No. 283B, Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—Pub.

## BILLION DOLLAR LOAN IS SOUGHT FOR THE ALLIES

Straight Credit On French and  
English Notes Is Proposi-  
tion of Agents.

PAPER UNSECURED  
BY ANY COLLATERAL  
Foreign Bankers Discuss Ways  
and Means of Continuing  
Trade With U. S.

New York, Sept. 14.—The problem of righting the foreign exchange market, now so far out of line as to threaten the continuance of the export trade of the United States, was undertaken in earnest yesterday, when the Hotel Biltmore, and it was not until the dinner hour that four of the six Commissioners found time to leave their rooms.

While yesterday's meetings were said to have cleared away some of the preliminary work, it was learned in the financial district that the Commissioners have come here with a clean-cut program for settling the various points at issue.

This program calls for a straight \$1,000,000,000 loan. It is proposed to float it by means of British and French notes, unsecured by any collateral. Bankers who suggested collateral in the form of American bonds were told that a loan issued direct by the two Governments of France and Great Britain would be more effective.

What form the notes should take, their maturity, and the rate of interest were not dwelt upon; the discussions turning on the ability of this country to absorb such a huge issue. One point called for the funding of these notes by the most powerful syndicate of American bankers and institutions ever gotten together, and the issuance of domestic notes by the syndicate with the foreign Government notes as a basis.

Neutrality Line Drawn.  
It was learned further that the question of a loan of this nature had already been broached to the government authorities at Washington, and that assurances had been received that if it were arranged as a straight credit negotiation, no opposition would be offered by the State Department on the score of a possible violation of neutrality.

It is understood that efforts will be made, if this plan is decided upon, to make the syndicate notes available for purchase by the Federal Reserve banks. The amount of money involved is so great that the success of the loan, in the opinion of bankers to whom the plan was disclosed, will depend on the enlistment of the entire financial resources of the country back of it.

What the attitude of the leading financiers in the United States toward this proposal will be was not clearly indicated at yesterday's meeting. The head of one of the country's largest banking institutions, who was not among the visitors seen yesterday, had this to say about it:

"I have favored from the first the suggestion that the whole plan be settled decisively through one transaction, and that a loan of about \$1,000,000,000 be arranged. I think that the United States can handle that amount. Furthermore, I think that it should handle it, even though we might prefer an easier way out. My personal conviction is that the Allies are in no small measure fighting our fight. If we do not co-operate with them our commercial relations with Europe at the close of the struggle are not going to be of the pleasantest."

## Notice to the Public

Bakers' Union, Local 38, wish to announce to the public that all goods bearing the union label are guaranteed to be made under the most sanitary conditions and advise if they desire goods of this nature, which "cost no more" than those made in unsanitary shops, they can purchase from these merchants:

- LIST OF MERCHANTS
- C. Eisenmann's Bakeries.
- White Way Bakery, Main Street.
- Mohican Co.
- Blue Ribbon Bakery.
- Scholtz's Bakery, Barnum Avenue.
- M. Lober's Bakery, Hallet Street.
- Schiff Bros.' Bakery, Hallet Street.
- Starck's Bakery, 100 Reilly Street.
- New Haven Baking Co., 27 Linen Avenue.
- Bradbury Cruller Co., Pembroke Street.



WHY NOT PATRONIZE  
HOME PRODUCTS AND  
UNION GOODS?

German Depositors an Obstacle.  
The other side of the question was presented in a no less forcible way, however, by some of the out-of-town financiers. It was learned that unless the loan could be made an out-and-out commercial transaction the big institutions in Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, and other large centers having a considerable German population would not touch a dollar of it.

The situation is peculiarly delicate in Chicago, for there many of the big banks have savings departments of are closely allied with savings institutions. These banks have been in receipt of letters from depositors threatening that if they put a dollar of their deposits into anything approaching a war loan runs will be started on such banks. The prospect is so disquieting that Chicago bankers who have been in New York during the past three days are chary about even discussing a straight credit loan. They want a collateral credit, which they can support as a strictly commercial transaction.

developed yesterday that the visiting commissioners—four of them from London and two from Paris—represent and have full authority to act for Russia in any negotiations. School of the Italian government, whose financing problems probably will be handled later through Great Britain.

The Anglo-French Commission conveyed the impression yesterday that it would not waste time talking about a big credit to be secured by foreign-owned American bonds. Some of the local bankers went away with the impression that the delegates were here to make an unequivocal proposition for the direct government loan. Failing in that, they are prepared to release \$500,000,000 to pay for the obligations incurred by the British government in the conduct of war.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

William Murphy, son of Commissioner R. H. Murphy of 244 Congress street, was left this city to attend school at the United States Military Academy, Westchester, N. Y.

The members of the Walking Camera club took a hike to Long Hill last Sunday and brought back some good snapshots of that place and the surrounding country. Only one member failed to last the entire distance and he had to make use of the "green light." This honor goes to T. A. Larose who complained his walking boots were too small. Among those who hiked were the Misses Anna Crabtree, May and Jane Osterweis, Clarice Callahan and Lucy Barker and the Messrs. Langan, Bradley, Leery, Sharkey and Hurley.

A son arrived Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Rose in Milford. The baby has been named James, Jr. The proud father is head of the cost department of Holmes & Edwards' Silver Co. Mrs. Rose was Miss Stella Louise Chapin Stowe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hudson Stowe of Milford.

A son was born yesterday to Mr. and Mrs. James H. Horan, of 755 Laurel avenue. Previous to her marriage, Mrs. Horan was Miss Mary A. Curran of this city.

Dr. Alfred C. Fones of this city will lecture before the Men's club of the People's Presbyterian church on September 21, at 7:45 o'clock. This will be the opening meeting of the club and will also be known as "Ladies' Night." Dr. Fones' lecture is illustrated by many beautiful slides made from his own photographs, taken while traveling through Japan. The meeting will be held in the chapel, which will be draped in Japanese decorations by the ladies of the committee in charge. At the close of the lecture the ladies will also serve tea and wafers.

The estate of "Big Tim" Sullivan is valued at \$1,001,277.

## War Times Decrease Number of Loans in Municipal Pawnshop

Leipzig, Germany, Sept. 14.—One of the curious effects of the war has been to reduce the number of loans made by the pawnshop of the city at the municipal pawn establishment, and to increase the number of redemptions of property already pawned.

The explanation is that most of the loans, in peace time, are made by women, that most of the women are the wives of men now in the field; and that never in peace time have these women had as large an income as they do now that most of their husbands' earnings come to them to supplement what they themselves can make.

In the 12 months just preceding the war the municipal pawn shop made approximately 240,000 loans on articles ranging from silver-headed canes to babies' shoes. The exact number for the last 12 months has not as yet been compiled, but the director of the establishment is authority for the statement that the number probably will run closer to 200,000. Incidentally the money loaned will not, either, reach the figures of a year before.

The usual rate of redemption, in normal, peace times, is astonishingly high as pawn shops go. With a normal of almost a quarter of a million loans a year, it is seldom that more than 20,000 articles have to be auctioned off. The number usually runs between 15,000 and 18,000. This year it will be still smaller because of the increased number of redemptions.

Leipzig's loan establishment is a huge affair, and is conducted along much the same lines as a few institutions in America that make a specialty of encouraging redemptions by advancing little, and by charging a low rate of interest. The city of Leipzig, however, incorporates a new feature by charging 12 per cent a year, and then by returning to the borrower everything above the interest charges that may be procured by auctioning off the pledge when it has not been redeemed.

Women are by far the most frequent customers, and rarely offer anything of great value. A prosperous loan establishment would scoff at the watches and jewelry that find their way to the municipal "pawn shop" and would refuse to accept the clothing, even bedding, and household utensils, that are offered. That they are taken by the city's establishment is one of its virtues, for with them many a needy person can get temporary relief that she could not obtain elsewhere.

The haggling, arguing methods of the private loan office are noticeable by their absence in the Leipzig establishment. The women enter by a rear door, free from the prying eyes of gossiping neighbors, and tender their bundles to appraisers who briefly announce what will be loaned. That ends the matter. The women accept the decision without demur and silently get their money.

The pledges are for the most part homely articles of wearing apparel, and often are not without the touch of tragedy. The Sunday shoes of the whole family—father's, mother's, daughter's and the baby's—hanging together by a single string, indicate a degree of distress if not actual poverty that is appealing.

## STRAW HATS TO GO.

With the advent of September 15, the straw hat will disappear from the streets. Bridgeport hat merchants have provided a large store of felt and cloth hats to replace the lighter straw. The broad brim felt hat seems generally in favor from the displays being made in the hat shops, although the derby still has its place in the windows.

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ON CREDIT

Did you know that you can buy the Best in quality and the latest in style at as low price as elsewhere and enjoy all the privileges of a charge account at this store?

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Sprague Ice & Coal Co.  
DEALERS IN  
ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL  
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DURING HOT WEATHER

A Man really needs a change of linen daily in order to look clean and feel comfortable!

As the best means of enjoyment such comfort—and your shirt, collar and cuffs to us frequently.

Our Sanitary methods and finish will please you.

THE CRAWFORD LAUNDRY CO.,  
COR. FAIRFIELD AVE. & COURTLAND ST. PHONE 4320

Paris, Sept. 14.—The allied fleet has succeeded in locating Turkish batteries along the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles, according to a Journal despar from Athens. Observers in a captive balloon spied out the Ottoman artillery which was silenced by shells from British and French guns with the result that the camps of the allied troops now are more tenable.

Advices from Mytilene received at Athens are to the effect that large bodies of Franco-British troops are disembarking on the Gallipoli peninsula. Steady progress by the allies is reported to be causing consternation in Constantinople.

The Women Voters' convention opened at San Francisco with 3,000 delegates.

John Hancock—“Father of the Revolution”

UPON the Declaration of Independence his name may be read without spectacles. His signature was the first subscribed to the world's most famous State document. In the most realistic sense John Hancock pledged his life and his fortune to the cause of the Revolution. He was one of the richest men in the colonies, holding investments in banks, breweries, stores, hotels, and also owning a fleet of vessels. The seizure of one of these precipitated the Boston massacre. In Revolutionary days and until his death he was a popular idol. When it was proposed to bombard Boston, though it would have resulted in greater personal loss to him than to any other property owner, he begged that no regard be paid to him because of his financial interests. While Hancock did not sign the Constitution of the United States, he used his great influence in its behalf, which awakened the gratitude of Washington. "He was prepossessing in manner, and passionately fond of the elegant pleasures of life, of dancing, music, concerts, routs, assemblies, card parties, rich wines, social dinners and festivities." Until the end of his life the people of Massachusetts delighted to honor him. In the stirring events preceding the Revolution he was one of the most active and influential members of the Sons of Liberty. To this tireless worker for American Independence Liberty was the very breath of life. He would have frowned upon any legislation which would restrict the natural rights of man, and would have voted NO to prohibition enactments. It was upon the tenets of our National Spoken Word that Anheuser-Busch 58 years ago founded their great institution. To-day throughout the length and breadth of the Free Republic their honest brews are famed for quality, purity, mildness and exquisite flavor. Their brand BUDWEISER has daily grown in popularity until 7500 people are daily required to meet the public demand. Its sales exceed any other beer by millions of bottles.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH • ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.

Walter Stapleton  
Local Distributor Bridgeport, Conn.

Budweiser

Means Moderation